

## DANGER ■ WARNING ■ BEWARE

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killed and 202,002 were either injured or maimed for life.

The Right Honourable Francis Neilson, a Member of Parliament, wrote a book in England called *How Diplomats Make War*. Mr. Neilson's book created such a sensation that Mr. Neilson was compelled to resign his seat in Parliament. Things became so intolerable for Mr. Neilson in Great Britain as a result of the exposures in his book that he was compelled for his personal safety to flee from his home in Great Britain and to make his home in the United States.

In Mr. Neilson's book *How Diplomats Make War* he discloses many unsuspected and undisclosed reasons for the outbreak of World War I in Europe in August 1914. With reference to the alleged sinking of the S.S. Sussex in the English Channel, Mr. Neilson states:

"In America, Woodrow Wilson, desperate to find a pretext to enter the war, found it at last in the 'sinking' of the Sussex in mid-channel. Someone invented a yarn that American lives had been lost. With this excuse he went to Congress for a declaration of war. Afterwards, the Navy found that the Sussex had not been sunk, and that no lives had been lost."

This author crossed the English Channel many times on the S. S. Sussex. The alleged sinking of the S. S. Sussex was the figment of an over-worked Zionist imagination. The alleged sinking of the S. S. Sussex was conceived in the imagination of a Zionist to facilitate the purpose planned and successfully executed.

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President Wilson blackmailed to declare war against Germany by Zionist hoax as payoff to Zionist conspirators for suppressing his scandal

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Shortly after President Wilson's first inauguration, President Wilson received a visitor in The White House by name Mr. Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Untermyer was a prominent New York City attorney who contributed generously to the National Democratic Committee that installed President Wilson in The White House in Washington in the 1912 election. Mr. Untermyer was a very welcome guest and President Wilson was very glad to welcome him to The White House. They had met before during the campaign.

Mr. Untermyer surprised President Wilson when he finally stated what brought him to The White House, Mr. Untermyer informed President Wilson that he had been retained to bring a breach of promise action against President Wilson. Mr. Untermyer informed President Wilson that his client was willing to accept \$40,000.00 in lieu of commencing the breach of promise action. Mr. Untermyer's client was the former wife of a professor at Princeton University at the same time President Wilson was a professor at Princeton University.

Mr. Untermyer produced a packet of letters from his pocket, written by President Wilson to his colleague's wife when they were neighbors at Princeton University. These letters established the illicit relationship which had existed between President Wilson and the wife of his colleague neighbor. President Wilson had written many endearing letters to the wife of his colleague many of which she never destroyed. President Wilson acknowledged his authorship of the letters after examining a few of them.

President Wilson left Princeton University to become the Governor of New Jersey. In 1912 President Wilson was elected to his first term as President of the United States. In the interim, President Wilson's former sweetheart had divorced her husband and married again. Her second husband resided in Washington with a grown son who was in the employ of one of the

leading banks in Washington.

Mr. Untermyer explained to President Wilson that his former sweetheart was very fond of her husband's son. Mr. Untermyer explained that this son was in financial trouble. This son suddenly needed \$40,000.00 as he told the story to liquidate a pressing liability to the bank for which he worked. The details are not relevant here except that the son needed the \$40,000.00 badly and he needed it quickly. President Wilson's former sweetheart thought that President Wilson was the logical prospect for that \$40,000.00 to help her husband's son.

Mr. Untermyer visited President Wilson at The White House to break the news to him about the breach of promise action being considered. President Wilson expressed himself as very fortunate that his former sweetheart went to Mr. Untermyer to seek his assistance. The publicity could have proved very embarrassing to President Wilson if his former sweetheart had instead consulted a Republican attorney.

President Wilson quickly set Mr. Untermyer's mind at rest by informing Mr. Untermyer that he did not have \$40,000.00 available for any purpose. Mr. Untermyer suggested that President Wilson should think the matter over. Mr. Untermyer said he would return in a few days to discuss the matter further. Mr. Untermyer used the next few days in Washington looking into the creditability of the son's story about his pressing need for \$40,000.00 to liquidate a pressing liability. Mr. Untermyer learned that the son's story was not misrepresented in any way to his mother by her son.

Mr. Untermyer returned to President Wilson a few days later as they had agreed. President Wilson did not hesitate to inform Mr. Untermyer that he did not have the \$40,000.00 to pay his blackmailer. President Wilson appeared irritated. Mr. Untermyer considered the matter a few moments and then volunteered a solution to President Wilson for his problem.

Mr. Untermyer volunteered to give President Wilson's former sweetheart the \$40,000.00 out of his own pocket on one condition. Mr. Untermyer's condition was that President Wilson promise Mr. Untermyer to appoint to the first vacancy on the United States Supreme Court a nominee to be recommended to President Wilson by Mr. Untermyer.

Without further talk, President Wilson accepted Mr. Untermyer's generous offer. Mr. Untermyer promptly paid \$40,000.00 in currency to President Wilson's former sweetheart. The contemplated breach of promise suit was never heard of after that. Mr. Untermyer retained in his possession permanently the packet of letters to insure against any similar attempt at some future time. President Wilson was most grateful to Mr. Untermyer for everything he was doing to solve his problem.

Mr. Untermyer was a man of great wealth. The law firm in New York of which Mr. Untermyer was the leading partner, Messrs. Guggenheim, Untermyer and Marshall, is still today one of the nation's most prominent and most prosperous law firms. Mr. Untermyer organized the Bethlehem Steel Company for his friend Mr. Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab resigned from the United States Steel Company to form his company in competition with the United States Steel Company.

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President Wilson blackmailed into appointing Justice Brandeis to first vacancy occurring on the Supreme Court as payoff to Zionists

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As anyone might reasonably suspect, Mr. Untermyer must have had something in mind when he agreed to pay President Wilson's former sweetheart \$40,000.00 out of his own pocket. Mr. Untermyer paid President Wilson's former sweetheart \$40,000.00 out of his own pocket in the hope it might bring to pass a dream close to

his heart, a Talmudist ("Jew") on the United States Supreme Court where none ever served.

The day soon arrived when President Wilson was presented with the necessity of appointing a new member of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Untermyer recommended Louis Dembitz Brandeis for the vacancy. President Wilson immediately appointed him to the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court. President Wilson and Justice Brandeis became unusually intimate friends. Justice Brandeis knew the circumstances of his appointment by President Wilson to the Supreme Court.

In 1914 Justice Brandeis was the most prominent and most politically influential of all Zionists in the United States. As a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Brandeis was in a better position than ever before to be of service to Talmudists ("Jews") both at home and abroad. The first opportunity to perform a great service for his Zionist followers soon became available to Justice Brandeis.

Justice Brandeis volunteered his opinion to President Wilson that the sinking of the S. S. Sussex by a German submarine in the English Channel with the loss of lives of United States citizens justified the declaration of war against Germany by the United States. Relying to a great extent upon the legal opinion of Justice Brandeis, President Wilson addressed both houses of Congress on April 2, 1917. He appealed to Congress to declare war against Germany and they did on April 7, 1917.

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British in October 1916 promise to hand over Palestine to Zionists as compensation for railroading United States into war in Europe

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After the October 1916 London Agreement was concluded between the British War Cabinet and the World Zionist Organization, the Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world were hopeful that an international incident would soon occur to justify a declaration of war against Germany by the United States.

The declaration of war against Germany by the United States guaranteed the Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world that Palestine was to be turned over to them upon the defeat of Germany. The defeat of Germany was certain if the United States could be railroaded into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally.

Prior to the October 1916 London Agreement, Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world were pro-German. The German Emancipation Edict of 1822 guaranteed Talmudists ("Jews") in Germany all civil rights enjoyed by Germans. Every country in Europe had quotas for Talmudists ("Jews"). The quota systems had existed for centuries in all European countries.

Under the quota system in European countries, Talmudists ("Jews") were limited in all activities to a small percentage of the Christian population of the country. The quota systems applied to all occupations. After the Emancipation Edict in Germany in 1822, Germany was the only country in Europe which did not place restrictions on Talmudists ("Jews") under a quota system limiting their civil rights.

Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world were informed by cable from London about the October 1916 London Agreement. That information transformed Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world from pro-German to pro-British. Great Britain placed at the disposal of Talmudists ("Jews") in London their secret codes and worldwide cable facilities to inform Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world about Great Britain's pledge to turn over Palestine to them as compensation for railroading the United States into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally in their war against Germany.

Talmudists ("Jews") enlisted in great numbers in October 1916 in Great Britain's Department of Defense. Their purpose was to facilitate

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